

CARPETS AND CURTAINS.

PREVIOUS

To removal, we shall offer great inducements to buyers, to close our entire stock now on hand in

CARPETS AND RUGS, CURTAINS, &c.

Parties about furnishing will do well to give us a call.

We will move our business about March 1 to the building N. W. corner State and Washington-sts.

JUDSON & CO., 106 STATE-ST.

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

ONLY 5 DAYS MORE OF 20 PER CENT DISCOUNT

On all garments ordered of us in January, 1879.

STANDARD THE HIGHEST.

EDWARD ELY & CO., Tailors, 163 & 165 Wabash-av., corner Monroe-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.

Printers and Lithographers, 118 & 120 Monroe-st.

Notes, Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill Heads, Note Heads, Stock Certificates, Bonds, Posters, Cards, &c.

Designs and Estimates furnished on application.

ELEVATOR NOTICE.

Neely & Hambleton Elevator,

Conducted by the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank.

TRADE SALE OF GLASSWARE.

Imported and American W. G. ...

TRADE SALE OF FURNITURE.

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SENATORIAL

Joint Convention of the Two Houses of the Illinois Legislature.

Ceremony of Declaring John A. Logan Elected United States Senator.

Speech of the Blushing Recipient of Honors Forced Upon Him.

He Finds It Impossible to Harbor Hard Feelings Against Oglesby.

The People of Wisconsin Evidently Glad to Send Carpenter Back.

His Speech, upon Being Declared Senator—Good Feeling All Around.

The Old War-Horse in Michigan Glad the Party Is Being Born Again.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—The hour of 12 o'clock, noon, having arrived, all other business was suspended in anticipation of the arrival of the Senate and members of the House.

On and after the 22d of January, the galleries of the House were filled with ladies and the lobbies were filled with male spectators.

Gen. Logan spent the morning in the Speaker's room, preparing his speech.

The ceremony of declaring the result of the election for United States Senator, held by the Senate and House yesterday, in accordance with the Federal statutes upon that subject.

The Doorkeeper of the House announced the Senate, and the House received that body standing.

Lieut. Gov. Shuman sat on the right of Speaker James, and Gov. Culver upon his left.

The role of both Houses was called, showing one Senator and six Representatives absent.

That portion of the proceedings of the Senate and House relative to the election of a United States Senator was read by the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House respectively.

The ceremony having been performed, the Speaker of the House.

ANNOUNCED THE RESULT as follows: John A. Logan, 106 votes; John C. Black, 86 votes; Alexander Campbell, 10 votes; and John McLean, 4 votes; total number of votes cast, 204; necessary to a choice, 103 votes.

The Speaker then declared that John A. Logan, having received 106 votes, a majority of all the votes cast, "I do hereby declare him elected to represent this State as Senator in the Congress of the United States for six years from the 4th day of March next."

Mr. Bisbee, of Cook, moved that a committee of three, consisting of one Senator and two Representatives, be appointed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate to receive the credentials of the Senators-elect, and to inform him of his election, and conduct him to the House.

The President of the Senate appointed Representatives Joslyn, and the Speaker appointed Representative Bisbee and Ficklin.

The committee on the Speaker's room and soon returned with the Senator-elect, who was presented to the General Assembly by Speaker James.

Thereupon Gen. Logan proceeded to deliver the following address to the Senate and House of Representatives: By the unanimous voice of the Republicans of this body, and by a majority of the whole number, I have been selected to represent the State of Illinois in the highest branch of the National Legislature, and have now come before you to lay my best services before the people of our State, to place whatever of ability I possess to serve them in the hands of the Nation.

My friends, I am a native of this State, and have now come before you to lay my best services before the people of our State, to place whatever of ability I possess to serve them in the hands of the Nation.

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greater in its double aspect of an honorable trust and a personal vindication. For a quarter of a century I have earnestly labored to render myself useful to my country and my fellow-men. Fortune, however, has seemed to constantly thrust me into the front ranks of fierce conflict, and while I cannot hope to have so far escaped the errors of human judgment as to have been always right and never wrong, I may truthfully claim, nevertheless, that my voice has constantly been raised in behalf of the best interests of the people as at the time seemed to me, and my public action has ever been directed with unflinching intensity by a desire to measure up to the full requirements of every trust which has been committed to me.

It seems an unfortunate admission to be compelled to make, but it is none the less a stubborn fact, that no public man under the present license of our political system can ever hope to escape the shafts of envy and malice, and disappointed interest. Partisanship and unrestricted privilege make ever the public man the target of those whose personal interest he crosses, or whose political views he manfully antagonizes. In my own case, I have expected and received hard blows from those whose personal and political interests rendered it necessary to draw the voice and paralyze the efforts of the cause which I was striving for the good of the people as opposed to the few. I have not been surprised to receive misrepresentations and abuse during my public career, knowing, however, the honest motives of my own motives, I have never severed an inch from the edge of infernal slander.

The business of the State, however, has itself much too short, to suffer ourselves to be continually interrupted by the tidings who litter upon the walls and corridors of the Senate.

But, fellow-citizens, stern as I have endeavored to school myself to insensibility to the approval of malice and censure, I must confess to indignation, pain, and astonishment at the depth to which the vilification and abuse of public men has descended in our time. For this I feel that I am not alone responsible, but I feel that I am not alone responsible.

It seems to me that the public man, in our time, is not only a public man, but a public man. It seems to me that the public man, in our time, is not only a public man, but a public man.

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WASHINGTON.

Potter's Committee Consult as to a Future Programme.

Republicans and Democrats Fight Shy of the Witness, St. Martins.

Gen. Butler Relates His Connection with the Cipher-Dispatches.

Translators to Be Set at Work Upon the Remaining Cryptograms.

A Notable Spat Between Democrats in the House of Representatives.

Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, Takes up Arms Against the Southern Treasury-Raiders.

The New Syndicate Contract Highly Favorable to the Government.

POTTER'S COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 22.—The Potter Committee held a long session this morning. The Democrats brought up the question whether St. Martins should be called as a witness by the Republicans, or be discharged by the Committee.

Mr. Sherman, in behalf of Secretary Sherman, introduced a resolution, in which, after criticizing the course of the Committee in not recalling St. Martins on their own motion, he asked that St. Martins be recalled for further cross-examination to-day, and be sworn in New Orleans, and in the affidavit which he recently filed with the Committee.

The Democrats manifested a disposition to acquiesce in the request, although still contending that the Republicans ought to take St. Martins as their own witness, and that the subject was never laid over until to-morrow.

The question, then, was whether the Committee should call witnesses in regard to the cipher telegrams in advance of the passage by the Senate of the House bill making an appropriation for the expenses of the investigation.

A number of Republicans were those dispatches that were published in the New York Tribune.

Mr. Hancock thereupon expressed a belief that Gen. Butler had them.

The General then made a statement that certain dispatches had been in his possession since early last spring. He found them upon his private table, but has no knowledge how they came there. He said that he had noticed them, it was said, were part of those printed in the Tribune. He said that he had nothing to do with them, and that he had no knowledge of their being in his possession.

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MAS
 —
 Lieut. Varnum
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 His Impressions as t

The Reno investigation morning at 11 o'clock, after the reading-over of the Lieut. Varnum's again taken up. Lieut. Varnum's position at some length. The when about half way through he could not stop. Maj. Reno said, "This is no place for the hill." "An officer, with rank on the left witness said, "I am good as any on that side didn't seem to position that they were to keep the Indians. words, it didn't seem enough men in that position of the bottom."

He would of course try to obtain diversion on the very natural. He did not see the timber or on the THE MAIRI RIVER. From the top of the range, and no diversion against the village. Being asked by Custer's column at command, witness recalled. Hair joined turned his head to the right, and saw the opposite side of (Custer's) column, and just caught sight of but he could see the

horse probably saw
walk. The point
was, when he saw
three-quarters of a
mand then was on
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he saw the dead be
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of time he would witness was in powers on the hill where he and Wehr returned. Wehr had been fighting came up. Reno was further up the river. News was riding around have seen Reno. He particularly drawn to Lieut. Bell asked log of unbroken Benteen's command, fate, and the commands would supposed that he of Custer and his entered his mind. As returned he thought off at the other end back to give Reno words, he didn't find that the mass of Indians in the skirmish.

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Capt. French, who
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Reno, at his request
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the lines.

As to the wounded witness couldn't say were pretty well a majority of them the command, he thought that.

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been able to hold the timber—for he had had the pack-trail. As to the putting a juncture was either the three or through the village the village to then undertaking would not impossible.

When Reno's continued the witness questions, the bull away from the cost 300 or 400 of them, as to Reno's condi-

Little Big Horn, was to say on either side timber, with a gunnery company in a charge. He had seen of Regan stated. He certainly

NO SIGN

or anything of the kind. Nothing special the

When witness continued, he was said a retreat, the destination. Witness of the column was he had no special was anything to be there. He supposed one there, and was order, or something ed Reno and knew correct. Besides, if he had wished it

his horse without bit.

"State what we

THE FEELING

asked Lieut. Lee, close, "when it re or in going up the of triumphant ex spondency and det tion that of a com

or that of a com-
cessful charge?"

"I cannot spee-

Reply, "I can only

"Well, then, si-

"I felt," said the

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Lieut. Lee said

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MAJ. RENO.

Lieut. Varnum on the Rack for Another Day.

His Impressions as to the Fight—A Case of Badly Licked.

The Reno investigation was resumed yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, and after the usual reading of the previous day's testimony, Lieut. Varnum's report was read. He said that he had taken up the position on the hill, which he did at some length. The command, he said, stood when about half way up the hill, but at whose order he could not tell. When the command stopped, Maj. Reno, witness thought, "This is no place to place; better go to the top of the hill." Being asked his opinion, as an officer, with regard to Reno's position on the left bank—in the timber—witness said he thought it was as good a place as any other, but the three companies didn't seem to be able to cover the entire position that they must necessarily hold in order to keep the Indians out of the timber. In other words, it didn't seem to him that Reno had enough men to cover the position, to hold the entire circle of the bottom. A body of men like that would of course threaten any village so situated as was the Indian village in this case, and a certain diversion on the part of the Indians was very natural. He did not think the entire Indian force was attacking either in the timber or on the hill, but he judged.

THE MAIN FIGHTING FORCE WAS THERE.
From the top of the hill, the village was out of range, and no diversion could be created as against the village for that reason.

Being asked if he thought he had seen Custer's column after the division of the command, witness recollected that, when he and Lieut. Varnum joined Reno's skirmish-line, he turned his head over his shoulder, looked to the right, and saw on the edge of the bluff, on the opposite side of the river, a column of men, moving down the stream. He just caught sight of a portion of this column, but he could see them moving at a trot, Custer's horse probably keeping up his well-known dead walk. The point where Custer's column last was seen, when he was seen, was about three-quarters of a mile from where Reno's command then was on the skirmish-line. In other words, it was near—but a little further down stream—to the point where Reno's command first rested on gaining the bluff on the opposite side of the river. The column was seen, and then united on the hill, Custer must have been engaged in his fight.

Witness was next asked as to finding the bodies, and told about having struck what he supposed to be Custer's trail, stopping at a certain place to water his horse, seeing the bodies near by, and then being called away by Reno to put out the scouts. This point, where he saw the dead bodies, was about two miles from Reno's position on the hill, two or three of the intervening points being higher than the last position, which is the point where witness heard firing away down the stream, and spoke of it Lieut. Wallace. The firing was not like a volley. It was a heavy fire.

"A SORT OF A CRASH, CRASH, CRASH," and yet not in the form of a volley. He heard only a few shots, but he evidently came from the vicinity of the other end of the village where Custer's men were afterwards found, but whether it came from Custer's command or from the Indians he could not say. He heard only a few shots, but he evidently came from the vicinity of the other end of the village where Custer's men were afterwards found, but whether it came from Custer's command or from the Indians he could not say.

When he saw the "gray horse" command going along the bluff, he immediately supposed that it was going down to attack the other command, but when he arrived from his scouting tour just at the time of the separation of Reno from Custer, he heard no orders, and continued to follow the "gray horse" command. From the time that Reno got up on the hill until the whole body of Indians, as it appeared, attacked the command, there was a general engagement, ensued, might have been an hour and a half or two hours, but on points of time he would not be able to say.

Witness was in position to hear Reno give orders on the hill only once, and that was when he saw the "gray horse" command. When he saw the "gray horse" command, he saw Reno say "fire," and then he saw the "gray horse" command. When he saw the "gray horse" command, he saw Reno say "fire," and then he saw the "gray horse" command. When he saw the "gray horse" command, he saw Reno say "fire," and then he saw the "gray horse" command.

As to the wounded on the night of the 25th, witness said that he saw many of them, but they were pretty well exhausted, and probably the majority of them slept. As to the courage of the command, he thought there was plenty of it.

Lieut. Reno said witness if
BENTEN'S COLUMN could have gotten up the hill and into the timber to join Reno. The reply was that he could have so crossed, and Reno thus been strengthened and reinforced by Benten's column, and that the Indians would have been able to hold the bottom—the position in the timber—for some time, especially if they had had the pack-train with the extra ammunition. As to the possibility in that case of forming a junction with Custer, it was clear that either the three commands had to go through the village to Custer or Custer through the village to them, and in his opinion, such an undertaking would have been very difficult, if not impossible.

When Reno's command left the woods, continued the witness, he saw the Indians, and questions, the bulk of the Indians were 500 yards away from the command, and there were about 300 or 400 of them, packed close together, as to Reno's conduct during the battle of the Little Big Horn, witness said he had very little to say on either side. He saw the Indians with a gun in his hand leading a company in a charge on the Indian village. What he had seen of Reno on the hill he had already said.

NO SHOCK OF COURAGE
or anything of that sort in Reno's conduct, and nothing special the other way.

When witness got into the woods, he continued, he was satisfied that the movement was a retreat, the design being to get on higher ground. Witness' opinion as to the result of the column was next inquired into. He said he had no special objection, but thought if there was anything to be done he might as well do it. He supposed, at first, that there was no one there, and was about to call the company to order, or something of the kind, when he discovered Reno and knew that his supposition was incorrect. Besides, he couldn't have gone slowly if he had wished it, for he saw the Indians with their horse without saving his mouth with the bit.

THE FEELINGS OF THE COMMAND.
asked Lieut. Reno, as the examination drew to a close, "when it reached the summit of that hill, or going up there, were there any feelings of triumph, exultation, and courage, or indifference and demoralization?" Was the condition of a command that had been defeated, or that of a command that had made a successful charge?

"I cannot speak for any one else," was the reply, "I can only speak for myself."

"Well, then, speak for yourself."

"I felt," said the witness, with the look that came with a confession, "as though I had been pretty badly licked." [Laughter.]

Heuk, Lee said he had no further questions to put, and Mr. Gilbert asked if it was the Court's pleasure to proceed with the cross-examination. The Court consulted a minute, and then ordered an adjournment until this morning at 11 o'clock.

There are twenty-four more witnesses to be

called, but some of them will remain on the rack only a short time, since they will be asked only with reference to certain points which can rapidly be covered. Still, with whatever little expedition he can make in this way, it will still require about two weeks to take all the testimony, and a day or two for the summing up by the Recorder-in-Chief, Reno's counsel, and the decision of the Court.

DRAINAGE.

Efforts of the Men Who Desire to Obliterate Mud-Blockades in the Future—Organization of a Tile-Makers' Association—Memorial to the Legislature.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 22.—An association was formed here on Tuesday for the purpose of urging upon the Legislature the importance of the passage of a Drainage law. W. W. Arnold, of Whitehall, was chosen President, and the Hon. D. H. Hartz chosen Secretary. The evening session was taken up largely with a general discussion upon the drainage question, and the best means to be used with reference to the passage of a law under the constitutional amendment. The following petition, which has been largely circulated and signed, was presented to the Association with the request that it be laid before the Legislature with the indorsement of the Drainage Association:

To the Honorable the Senate and the House of Representatives of Illinois: The undersigned citizens of Illinois respectfully invite the attention of your honorable body to the condition of our laws on the subject of drainage. The act of 1871, entitled "An act to provide for the construction and protection of drains, ditches, levees, and other works," consisting of several sections, has been practically rendered useless by reason of a decision of our Supreme Court, rendered in the case of Updegraff vs. Wright, reported in Eighty-first Illinois.

3. The act of 1877, while it probably was as good as dead at the time it was passed, it is now a constitutional impediment, in no manner meets the public demand upon this important subject.

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5. The lands that can be reclaimed under a proper system of legislation are estimated at 1,800,000 acres in Illinois, most but little under proper drainage.

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THE COURTS.

Heavy Suit Against the Home National Bank.

The Bank of Chicago Once More—Record of Judgments, New Suits, Etc.

An opinion was filed yesterday in the Appellate Court in the case of the Illinois Land & Loan Company vs. Beem. It seems that in 1870, Percy W. Bonner, a minor 19 years of age, made a contract to sell the Illinois Land & Loan Company a piece of land on the southeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle streets, the Company agreeing to pay him \$25 a month during his minority, and \$38.33 a month thereafter during his life. Also agreed, among other things, to make a donation or payment, on reasonable request, of \$500 to Mrs. D. King. He died in the summer of 1870, and Mrs. King subsequently began a suit to recover the \$500, and obtained a judgment. The Company set up two defenses: one that no reasonable request had been made; the other that there was total failure of consideration on the contract with Bonner, he having died during minority and his heirs having repudiated the contract.

Judge Bailey delivered the opinion of the Appellate Court, saying that Mrs. King had only asked for the \$500 from an attorney of the Company, who was only employed to attend to part of its business, and such demand was not a reasonable request within the meaning of the contract. Second, the evidence showed only a total failure of consideration on the part of the Company, and the contract was therefore reversed and annulled.

THE BANK OF CHICAGO.
As was predicted in yesterday's TRIBUNE, another long argument was had yesterday morning before Judge Moore, as to the validity of the injunction order in the Bank of Chicago case. The Judge decided Tuesday that he would enjoin the prosecution of suits by creditors against the stockholders of the bank, but could not enjoin the creditors of the bank to sue the stockholders, who they owed before the injunction was allowed. He therefore requested both parties to prepare orders as they wished them to be made.

Mr. Shufeldt, attorney general brought in the draft of a decree to enjoin suits against Hatch and the creditors of the bank, and also to enjoin the stockholders of the bank to sue the stockholders, who they owed before the injunction was allowed. He therefore requested both parties to prepare orders as they wished them to be made.

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the thirty-two Senators from the Southern States will go out in 1881, and unless there is a shaking up which will secure to the colored citizens the same rights accorded to the white citizens, he will be the last of his race that will be a member of the Senate in our day. Patterson talks of settling in North Carolina, and says he will be the last of his race that will be a member of the Senate in our day. Patterson talks of settling in North Carolina, and says he will be the last of his race that will be a member of the Senate in our day.

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VESSEL TRANSFERS.

List of Sales Recorded in Milwaukee During the past Seven Weeks.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 22.—Navigation across the lake to Grand Haven and Ludington continues uninterrupted, and all of the steamers employed are carrying full cargoes, mainly of flour and provisions, eastward.

The following is a list of the vessel sales recorded at the Custom-House from the 1st of December to date:

Schooner Caladonia—Anton Torgeson to J. A. Olson, of Racine; all, \$100.

Schooner Ashtabula—George N. Hamer to Olet Anderson, of Escanaba; all, \$1,100.

Schooner Reindeer—J. Nelson to J. J. Jacobson, of Milwaukee; the whole, \$325.

Schooner J. J. Linn—The Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company; the whole, \$23,000.

Pronser S. C. Baldwin—The Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company; the whole, \$23,000.

Barge Agnes L. Potter—The Escanaba & Lake Michigan Transportation Company to the Inter-Ocean Transportation Company; the whole, \$1,000.

Schooner Dan. Newhall—W. C. Davidson to Sarah M. Elliot, of Kenosha; one-half, \$100.

Schooner Pilot—Nicholas Thompson to Stephen Torrison, of Manitowish

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

James K. Kelly is at the Tremont.
Judge J. B. Sped, Louisville, is at the Palmer.
Ex-Gov. Harrison Ludington, Milwaukee, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. W. P. Orr, Plaquemine, is among the guests of the Tremont.

The Hon. William Parsons, Boston, is among the guests of the Sherman.

The Hon. A. Haines, Mayor of Freeport, Ill., is stopping at the Sherman.

W. Wear, U. S. A., and Charles L. Kelsey, U. S. N., are among the guests of the Palmer.

C. C. Reed, Superintendent of Telephones, Michigan-Central Railroad, is at the Tremont.

The Hon. L. Hull, ex-member of Congress, from Kalamazoo, Mich., is registered at the Tremont.

F. K. Hain, Superintendent of the Kalamazoo & Des Moines Railroad, is one of the guests of the Palmer.

Col. Joseph Chapman, General Passenger Agent of the Chicago & North Western Railroad, is at the Sherman.

The West Side Street Railway Company has this week put a number of handsome new cars on its Kalamazoo street line.

D. James Leary, self-styled attorney-at-law, was held to the Criminal Court yesterday, by Justice Pollak, in bonds of \$500.

Capt. E. S. Goffrey, Seventh Cavalry, a witness on the Reno case in the city yesterday, registering at the Palmer.

A defective fire at No. 154 Madison street caused a slight alarm to be sent the Fire Patrol yesterday forenoon.

The organ purchased by Father Roles, of which mention was made yesterday, was not the old one which graced the Exposition so long, but the new one which has been awarded.

The Rev. Brooke Herford, of the Church of the Messiah, has announced that Sunday morning he will preach on the Theatre, entitled his subject "A Word for, and to, the Theatre."

The temperature yesterday, as observed by the National, was: at 7 a. m., 37°; at 9 a. m., 38°; at 11 a. m., 39°; at 1 p. m., 40°; at 3 p. m., 41°; at 5 p. m., 42°; at 7 p. m., 43°; at 9 p. m., 44°; at 11 p. m., 45°; at 1 p. m., 46°; at 3 p. m., 47°; at 5 p. m., 48°; at 7 p. m., 49°; at 9 p. m., 50°; at 11 p. m., 51°; at 1 p. m., 52°; at 3 p. m., 53°; at 5 p. m., 54°; at 7 p. m., 55°; at 9 p. m., 56°; at 11 p. m., 57°; at 1 p. m., 58°; at 3 p. m., 59°; at 5 p. m., 60°; at 7 p. m., 61°; at 9 p. m., 62°; at 11 p. m., 63°; at 1 p. m., 64°; at 3 p. m., 65°; at 5 p. m., 66°; at 7 p. m., 67°; at 9 p. m., 68°; at 11 p. m., 69°; at 1 p. m., 70°; at 3 p. m., 71°; at 5 p. m., 72°; at 7 p. m., 73°; at 9 p. m., 74°; at 11 p. m., 75°; at 1 p. m., 76°; at 3 p. m., 77°; at 5 p. m., 78°; at 7 p. m., 79°; at 9 p. m., 80°; at 11 p. m., 81°; at 1 p. m., 82°; at 3 p. m., 83°; at 5 p. m., 84°; at 7 p. m., 85°; at 9 p. m., 86°; at 11 p. m., 87°; at 1 p. m., 88°; at 3 p. m., 89°; at 5 p. m., 90°; at 7 p. m., 91°; at 9 p. m., 92°; at 11 p. m., 93°; at 1 p. m., 94°; at 3 p. m., 95°; at 5 p. m., 96°; at 7 p. m., 97°; at 9 p. m., 98°; at 11 p. m., 99°; at 1 p. m., 100°; at 3 p. m., 101°; at 5 p. m., 102°; at 7 p. m., 103°; at 9 p. m., 104°; at 11 p. m., 105°; at 1 p. m., 106°; at 3 p. m., 107°; at 5 p. m., 108°; at 7 p. m., 109°; at 9 p. m., 110°; at 11 p. m., 111°; at 1 p. m., 112°; at 3 p. m., 113°; at 5 p. m., 114°; at 7 p. m., 115°; at 9 p. m., 116°; at 11 p. m., 117°; at 1 p. m., 118°; at 3 p. m., 119°; at 5 p. m., 120°; at 7 p. m., 121°; at 9 p. m., 122°; at 11 p. m., 123°; at 1 p. m., 124°; at 3 p. m., 125°; at 5 p. m., 126°; at 7 p. m., 127°; at 9 p. m., 128°; at 11 p. m., 129°; at 1 p. m., 130°; at 3 p. m., 131°; at 5 p. m., 132°; at 7 p. m., 133°; at 9 p. m., 134°; at 11 p. m., 135°; at 1 p. m., 136°; at 3 p. m., 137°; at 5 p. m., 138°; at 7 p. m., 139°; at 9 p. m., 140°; at 11 p. m., 141°; at 1 p. m., 142°; at 3 p. m., 143°; at 5 p. m., 144°; at 7 p. m., 145°; at 9 p. m., 146°; at 11 p. m., 147°; at 1 p. m., 148°; at 3 p. m., 149°; at 5 p. m., 150°; at 7 p. m., 151°; at 9 p. m., 152°; at 11 p. m., 153°; at 1 p. m., 154°; at 3 p. m., 155°; at 5 p. m., 156°; at 7 p. m., 157°; at 9 p. m., 158°; at 11 p. m., 159°; at 1 p. m., 160°; at 3 p. m., 161°; at 5 p. m., 162°; at 7 p. m., 163°; at 9 p. m., 164°; at 11 p. m., 165°; at 1 p. m., 166°; at 3 p. m., 167°; at 5 p. m., 168°; at 7 p. m., 169°; at 9 p. m., 170°; at 11 p. m., 171°; at 1 p. m., 172°; at 3 p. m., 173°; at 5 p. m., 174°; at 7 p. m., 175°; at 9 p. m., 176°; at 11 p. m., 177°; at 1 p. m., 178°; at 3 p. m., 179°; at 5 p. m., 180°; at 7 p. m., 181°; at 9 p. m., 182°; at 11 p. m., 183°; at 1 p. m., 184°; at 3 p. m., 185°; at 5 p. m., 186°; at 7 p. m., 187°; at 9 p. m., 188°; at 11 p. m., 189°; at 1 p. m., 190°; at 3 p. m., 191°; at 5 p. m., 192°; at 7 p. m., 193°; at 9 p. m., 194°; at 11 p. m., 195°; at 1 p. m., 196°; at 3 p. m., 197°; at 5 p. m., 198°; at 7 p. m., 199°; at 9 p. m., 200°; at 11 p. m., 201°; at 1 p. m., 202°; at 3 p. m., 203°; at 5 p. m., 204°; at 7 p. m., 205°; at 9 p. m., 206°; at 11 p. m., 207°; at 1 p. m., 208°; at 3 p. m., 209°; at 5 p. m., 210°; at 7 p. m., 211°; at 9 p. m., 212°; at 11 p. m., 213°; at 1 p. m., 214°; at 3 p. m., 215°; at 5 p. m., 216°; at 7 p. m., 217°; at 9 p. m., 218°; at 11 p. m., 219°; at 1 p. m., 220°; at 3 p. m., 221°; at 5 p. m., 222°; at 7 p. m., 223°; at 9 p. m., 224°; at 11 p. m., 225°; at 1 p. m., 226°; at 3 p. m., 227°; at 5 p. m., 228°; at 7 p. m., 229°; at 9 p. m., 230°; at 11 p. m., 231°; at 1 p. m., 232°; at 3 p. m., 233°; at 5 p. m., 234°; at 7 p. m., 235°; at 9 p. m., 236°; at 11 p. m., 237°; at 1 p. m., 238°; at 3 p. m., 239°; at 5 p. m., 240°; at 7 p. m., 241°; at 9 p. m., 242°; at 11 p. m., 243°; at 1 p. m., 244°; at 3 p. m., 245°; at 5 p. m., 246°; at 7 p. m., 247°; at 9 p. m., 248°; at 11 p. m., 249°; at 1 p. m., 250°; at 3 p. m., 251°; at 5 p. m., 252°; at 7 p. m., 253°; at 9 p. m., 254°; at 11 p. m., 255°; at 1 p. m., 256°; at 3 p. m., 257°; at 5 p. m., 258°; at 7 p. m., 259°; 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at 1 p. m., 652°; at 3 p. m., 653°; at 5 p. m., 654°; at 7 p. m., 655°; at 9 p. m., 656°; at 11 p. m., 657°; at 1 p. m., 658°; at 3 p. m., 659°; at 5 p. m., 660°; at 7 p. m., 661°; at 9 p. m., 662°; at 11 p. m., 663°; at 1 p. m., 664°; at 3 p. m., 665°; at 5 p. m., 666°; at 7 p. m., 667°; at 9 p. m., 668°; at 11 p. m., 669°; at 1 p. m., 670°; at 3 p. m., 671°; at 5 p. m., 672°; at 7 p. m., 673°; at 9 p. m., 674°; at 11 p. m., 675°; at 1 p. m., 676°; at 3 p. m., 677°; at 5 p. m., 678°; at 7 p. m., 679°; at 9 p. m., 680°; at 11 p. m., 681°; at 1 p. m., 682°; at 3 p. m., 683°; at 5 p. m., 684°; at 7 p. m., 685°; at 9 p. m., 686°; at 11 p. m., 687°; at 1 p. m., 688°; at 3 p. m., 689°; at 5 p. m., 690°; at 7 p. m., 691°; at 9 p. m., 692°; at 11 p. m., 693°; at 1 p. m., 694°; at 3 p. m., 695°; at 5 p. m., 696°; at 7 p. m., 697°; at 9 p. m., 698°; at 11 p. m., 699°; at 1 p. m., 700°; at 3 p. m., 701°; at 5 p. m., 702°; at 7 p. m., 703°; at 9 p. m., 704°; at 11 p. m., 705°; at 1 p. m., 706°; at 3 p. m., 707°; at 5 p. m., 708°; at 7 p. m., 709°; at 9 p. m., 710°; at 11 p. m., 711°; at 1 p. m., 712°; at 3 p. m., 713°; at 5 p. m., 714°; at 7 p. m., 715°; at 9 p. m., 716°; at 11 p. m., 717°; at 1 p. m., 718°; at 3 p. m., 719°; at 5 p. m., 720°; at 7 p. m., 721°; at 9 p. m., 722°; at 11 p. m., 723°; at 1 p. m., 724°; at 3 p. m., 725°; at 5 p. m., 726°; at 7 p. m., 727°; at 9 p. m., 728°; at 11 p. m., 729°; at 1 p. m., 730°; at 3 p. m., 731°; at 5 p. m., 732°; at 7 p. m., 733°; at 9 p. m., 734°; at 11 p. m., 735°; at 1 p. m., 736°; at 3 p. m., 737°; at 5 p. m., 738°; at 7 p. m., 739°; at 9 p. m., 740°; at 11 p. m., 741°; at 1 p. m., 742°; at 3 p. m., 743°; at 5 p. m., 744°; at 7 p. m., 745°; at 9 p. m., 746°; at 11 p. m., 747°; at 1 p. m., 748°; at 3 p. m., 749°; at 5 p. m., 750°; at 7 p. m., 751°; at 9 p. m., 752°; at 11 p. m., 753°; at 1 p. m., 754°; at 3 p. m., 755°; at 5 p. m., 756°; at 7 p. m., 757°; at 9 p. m., 758°; at 11 p. m., 759°; at 1 p. m., 760°; at 3 p. m., 761°; at 5 p. m., 762°; at 7 p. m., 763°; at 9 p. m., 764°; at 11 p. m., 765°; at 1 p. m., 766°; at 3 p. m., 767°; at 5 p. m., 768°; at 7 p. m., 769°; at 9 p. m., 770°; at 11 p. m., 771°; at 1 p. m., 772°; at 3 p. m., 773°; at 5 p. m., 774°; at 7 p. m., 775°; at 9 p. m., 776°; at 11 p. m., 777°; at 1 p. m., 778°; at 3 p. m., 779°; at 5 p. m., 780°; at 7 p. m., 781°; at 9 p. m., 782°; at 11 p. m., 783°; at 1 p. m., 784°; at 3 p. m., 785°; at 5 p. m., 786°; at 7 p. m., 787°; at 9 p. m., 788°; at 11 p. m., 789°; at 1 p. m., 790°; at 3 p. m., 791°; at 5 p. m., 792°; at 7 p. m., 793°; at 9 p. m., 794°; at 11 p. m., 795°; at 1 p. m., 796°; at 3 p. m., 797°; at 5 p. m., 798°; at 7 p. m., 799°; at 9 p. m., 800°; at 11 p. m., 801°; at 1 p. m., 802°; at 3 p. m., 803°; at 5 p. m., 804°; at 7 p. m., 805°; at 9 p. m., 806°; at 11 p. m., 807°; at 1 p. m., 808°; at 3 p. m., 809°; at 5 p. m., 810°; at 7 p. m., 811°; at 9 p. m., 812°; at 11 p. m., 813°; at 1 p. m., 814°; at 3 p. m., 815°; at 5 p. m., 816°; at 7 p. m., 817°; at 9 p. m., 818°; at 11 p. m., 819°; 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